

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THEY ALL WANT A MAN.

On the 18th of June the editor of the Journal addressed an open letter to President McKinley, calling his attention to the mismanagement of the campaign in the Philippines and urging him to send generals capable of doing the work cut out for them and men enough to carry out their plans. Among other things this letter said:

Mr. McKinley, you want to be President a second time. The best way to do that is to send the trouble in the Philippines promptly. The best way to do that is to sink all jealousies of possible Presidential candidates, and SEND THE BEST GENERALS IN YOUR ARMY TO SUBDUDE THE FILIPINOS. Aguinaldo is a good general, a vicious, cruel tyrant, but a good general. Otis is a weakling. Everybody knows that. You know it, Mr. McKinley, or you wouldn't have sent him there. He is too weak to be a Presidential possibility, and there you feel safe, but he is too weak to defeat Aguinaldo, and there you should feel uneasy. * * * Act promptly and powerfully in the Philippines. SEND MEN THERE, SEND GENERALS, SEND PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES. They will make you a Presidential certainty.

This appeal was based upon repeated cable dispatches received from the Journal's correspondents, Messrs. Creelman and Wildman, showing a most deplorable state of affairs among our forces in the Philippines. It was evident that Dewey was deeply distressed at the incompetency of Otis. That General appeared to be simply another Shafter, whose sole idea of strategy was to line his men up and shove, with no conception of any method of bringing on a decisive engagement. He seemed, too, to share that jealousy of the navy which caused the needless sacrifice of so many lives at Santiago.

These ideas are beginning now to spread. Our neighbor the World has just taken the trouble to have them cabled from Hong Kong. Says the World's dispatch:

MORE MEN, MORE ENERGY AND AN ABLER GENERAL NEEDED AT MANILA.

Only Two Hundred Volunteers Have Re-enlisted So Far, Although General Otis Was Sure of 2,000—No Policy; No Plan of Campaign.

Our Soldiers Still Anxious to Fight the Rebels if a Definite, Decisive Plan to End the War Is Adopted.

HONGKONG, British China, July 12.—The American volunteers in the Philippine Islands are sick of Gen. Otis's sad mismanagement.

Thoroughly disheartened by their experiences in the desultory campaign against Aguinaldo, they are not responding with any degree of alacrity to Major Bell's call to re-enlist.

I learn that barely two hundred volunteers have re-enlisted, though a considerable number of men who have drifted to Manila have been secured as recruits.

The volunteers are still anxious to fight if a definite, decisive plan of campaign of subjugation of the natives in rebellion is adopted.

But that would require heavy reinforcement and capable administrative officers.

The Journal is constantly in receipt of letters applauding its position in this matter and urging the adoption of effective measures to end the war. Now that its contemporaries are finding that its opinions permeate the army in the Philippines something may be done.

The question now is not what our permanent policy in the Philippines is to be, but whether we can thrash Aguinaldo. Thus far, in spite of such fighting qualities on the part of our troops as the world has seldom seen, we have made a most wretched showing. We have accomplished less than France did in Madagascar, and infinitely less than England has done in any one of dozens of campaigns in India.

The American people are beginning to understand the situation.

They want the experiment of government in the Philippines to be a success, both for themselves and for the natives whom they are trying to benefit, and they want this unpleasant part of the experiment to be over. They have never been accustomed to give up a job because it proved too hard for the man sent to attend to it. Mr. McKinley will find it to his advantage to put a capable hand at the present undertaking, regardless of his personal likes or dislikes.

SEND MORE SOLDIERS AND A GENERAL. If the man that brought in Geronimo should be sent to bring in Aguinaldo we hardly think the campaign would last another five months.

THE HORSE MARINES IN ACTION.

Everything comes a net of circumstantial evidence it is of his if you wait long enough. Once Am-brose Bierce wrote neux on paper marked with the three crescents that something was aces, asking for certain drugs to be sent "as funny as a brick him—and even his own handwriting expert found it to be the limit of incongruity. Mrs. Adams. But now we read that our cavalry is fighting the Philippines with a gunboat and a fleet of port will be laid before the Grand Jury by charges. It is just in time, too, for in a few the District Attorney's office. There is not years more the disappearance of the horse a weak link in the chain. Every link of it in the Automobile Age would have relegated the Captain Jinks legend forever to the domain of myth.

A FAIR TRIAL FOR MOLINEUX.

The Grand Jury began to hear testimony in the Molineux case yesterday, and after a session adjourned until Monday. The members of this jury seem to have been selected with special care. They do not bring to the consideration of this important case any prejudice against the prisoner or any personal interest that would spirit, General Wheeler is a soldier, and he protect him if his guilt should be proved. It is obeying orders. His Congressional duties is fortunate that this is so, for under their will not be neglected. It is probable that he oaths the members of the Grand Jury must show neither fear nor favor.

There is no conspiracy against Molineux. It would profit no one to send him to the electric chair. He may plead that there is a dot to destroy him, but if he is enmeshed in without fear, and a soldier of proved ability,

JACKALS AFTER WHEELER.

Some of General "Joe" Wheeler's anti-expansion constituents are scheming to have his seat in Congress declared vacant during his absence in the Philippines. It would be impossible to display a meaner spirit or any personal interest that would spirit, General Wheeler is a soldier, and he protect him if his guilt should be proved. It is obeying orders. His Congressional duties is fortunate that this is so, for under their will not be neglected. It is probable that he oaths the members of the Grand Jury must show neither fear nor favor.

is worth an Alabama plantation full of the narrow, contemptible politicians who are planning to trick him out of his seat in Congress.

THE FIGHT AGAINST INFANT MORTALITY.

The work of Nathan Straus in providing sterilized milk for the babies of the poor is true philanthropy, for it will be the means of saving hundreds of young lives. This is an especially notable achievement in view of the appalling fact that among civilized peoples one-half of all who are born die before five years of age, and a large proportion of these in infancy.

In the lower orders of creation life is prodigally produced and recklessly destroyed. Countless blossoms open for one fruit that ripens. Of hundreds of spiders hatched only one or two will survive the first two moments. As life ascends the scale births are fewer, offspring more cherished and death less frequent. Except in case of accident all bears, lions or elephants born reach maturity.

The tremendous mortality among human infants is a violation of this law. The cause is our ignorance in caring for the young. We have passed beyond the stage of instinct; it will no longer serve us. Our complex civilization creates conditions which require knowledge and reason. Because we use so little of either our children die. Human beings are the most unsuccessful parents in existence because they come to their responsibilities so ill prepared.

Colleges would be doing humanity great service by including in their programmes a course of study on the proper care of young children. Sterilized milk is only one phase of the question.

OFFICES ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

Mr. R. P. Schott, a millionaire who wants to be the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixteenth District of Ohio, proposes to have the nomination given to the highest bidder, and offers to start the bidding at \$10,000. He says that "if Congressmen are to pay for the honor it should be done in a straightforward and legitimate way that will do the most good to the community, instead of prostituting liberty and government by buying votes."

Doubtless Mr. Schott means to satirize the prevailing methods of getting into office, but there is much to be said for the ideas he advances. If a thing is to be done at all it is always better to have it done openly and legitimately than secretly and illicitly. Political morality in Ohio would have suffered much less damage from an open sale of the Senatorship to the highest bidder for the benefit of the State Treasury than from its secret sale to Hanna for the profit of a few rascally legislators.

A man who would try to bribe his way into an American pulpit or the American army would be a criminal who would certainly disgrace any position he might get. But under the open purchase system the English Church gets some very good clergymen, and the British army used to get some very good officers.

We shall probably make some pretty earnest efforts, however, to reform our present methods of election before we fall back on Mr. Schott's plan of disposing of offices.

CHICAGO HAS INTRODUCED trolley funeral cars, and exults over them as a novelty. Trolley funeral cars have been an institution in San Francisco for at least eight years. San Francisco was also about eight years ahead of Chicago in the introduction of cable roads, which many residents of the stockyards metropolis believe to be a Chicago invention.

MRS. PHYLLIS DODGE is to be prosecuted after all, notwithstanding the efforts of her powerful Republican protectors. In this case, as in so many others, it took newspaper pressure to bring the authorities to take the proper course.

A Letter from a Clergyman

We print with pleasure a letter just received from the Rev. Alexander F. Munro, No. 439 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Our readers will be interested to learn that on Sunday morning next Mr. Munro will preach in the Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church on "Man's Personality and His Responsibilities." In this sermon Mr. Munro will deal specially with the evils of infidelity.

Editor of the New York Journal: I thank you for the noble stand you have taken in exposing all the evils in politics, trusts and corporations, and for infusing more than any other American paper the spirit of universal charity and love among the people of our great country.

I find my highest delight in reading both morning and evening editions of the Journal; and that you give good scope for the labor and religious questions of the day.

In the Evening Journal of June 29 last I observe your editorial "Distortion Not Christianity" was well timed, in reply to Thomas Kendrick's attempt to "willfully and wantonly misrepresent" the Bible and divine Christianity.

Mr. Kendrick acknowledges that God created man; but asserts that "God continues to reproduce man with a sinful nature and a depraved heart; which he can only be saved through belief in the efficacy of the atoning blood of Christ. This," as says, "his Christianity as taught in the Bible." These statements are entirely false, have no place in the Bible, and show Kendrick to be an ignorant, possessing an ill-adjusted mind, not knowing the causes, propagation and developments of human life.

That God created man only once, gave him a pure and holy nature, with faculties of body and mind to enjoy all earth's treasures, are truths which the Bible clearly reveals and teaches. But for Mr. Kendrick to boldly assert that "God continues to reproduce man with a sinful nature and a depraved heart" is the highest blasphemy against God, most derogatory to His infinite wisdom, goodness and divine holiness.

Another Mr. Kendrick has made a jumble of Bible truths. Free from all scientific love, the Bible is a divine and spiritual book, preserved and given to guide and educate a sinful nature and relation to their moral and spiritual needs for time and eternity. The whole Bible teachings declare that man is rational, intelligent and responsible being, endowed with affections, memory, will and conscience, appealing constantly to man as a being having in possession the power of good or evil, or follow in the ways of truth, virtue and moral purity.

This kindly self-will and conscience, this power of choice, the Bible declares have ever been man's inherent right and prerogative to exercise in the pursuit of good or evil; and though all men are the recipients of human depravity by Adam and Eve's disobedience, to God's command, yet the Bible nowhere predicts or declares that a child-man born into our world is "already condemned to hell before he is born."

Well, Kendrick, go ahead as you please. Thousands have done so in the past, and failed. So you, too, will fail, in the fanaticism of your "Bible nature" to all humanity. "Nature" and "Him, Crucifix Him." But Christ and His doctrines are too good and strong for the teeth of time to destroy or all the efforts of the wicked to annihilate. A. F. MUNRO, 439 Pacific street, Brooklyn, July 7, 1898.

VACATIONS OF STATESMEN—NO. 1.



Hon. Chandler and Hon. Gallinger Indulge in Light Fisticuffs and Mouthcuffs in New Hampshire.

CIGARS FOR THE MAN WITH THE HOE. HIS INDEPENDENCE AMAZED A FRENCH WRITER.

PAUL DE ROUSIERS, unlike the men of France described by Theophile Gautier, who travelled to brag abroad of being Frenchmen, came here to find reasons for the pride of being American, and found some of them. Here is one that he tells:

"Certainly, if a good fairy transported suddenly into this active environment many of the disenchanted upon whom life weighs heavily because they make it idle, they would regain interest in it. They would understand that it is tolerable only on the condition that it may be made useful."

"From this point of view the Americans give us a great lesson; there are few blither, more contented minds among them. Those come exclusively of surroundings abandoned to search of pleasure. The Americans accept the struggle that human conditions impose as a benevolent necessity, and, like good soldiers, they relish the delight of victory. The victory is theirs only, due to their own efforts. That lesson is worth a voyage to America, is it not?"

The author of "La Vie Americaine" travelled in the West at first, because "the qualities and defects of the extraordinary American people are more salient there, because the key to their entire social system is there." He saw the packing

French syndicate will adopt it and come here to debaron Armour. Still, it may be discouraged by M. de Roussiers's conviction that the Americans care not at all for the beautiful. He says:

"What the Americans like is the immense, the extraordinary, the mark of power. The more material the mark is, the more it attracts the attention of the vulgar, the more it pleases the Americans. Do not talk to them of harmonious proportions: a big thing out of proportion, a costly monstrosity, suits them better. St. Peter's of Rome, with its statues larger than life, placed in a gigantic frame that reduces their dimensions by a happy effect of art, has less merit in their eyes than a building of fifteen or twenty stories, colossal and ungraceful, the height of which is accentuated by a multiplication of windows. In front of one of these buildings a stranger can hardly restrain a cry of astonishment. This makes the citizen of Chicago smile with pleasure."

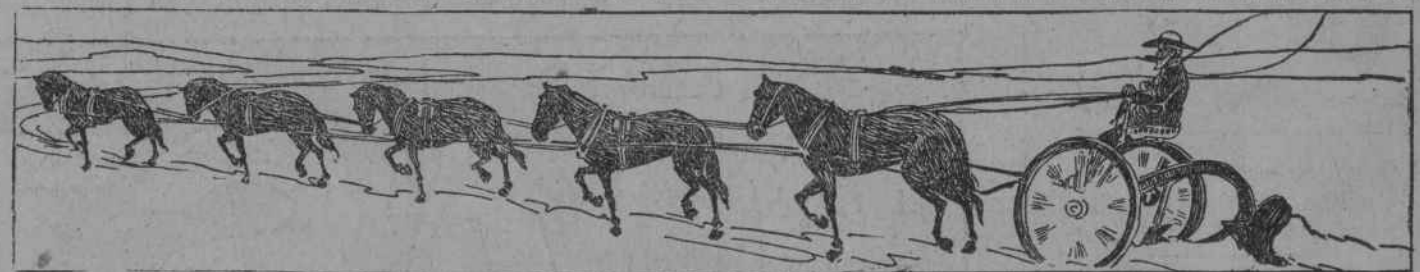
M. de Roussiers observes that love of art is coming to the Americans with love of learning. "I asked," he writes, "of Mr. Mason, a former Mayor of Chicago, how he succeeded in collecting so much money for the building of the Historical Society there? 'Are you great students of history here?' I asked. He replied:

playing in the West the part of the Nile in Egypt. "They insure friendly fecundity by distributing capital, but instead of acting unconsciously, mechanically, they yield or restrict the benevolent dollars according to the planter's characteristics. The capitalists are judges of human nature." M. de Roussiers says that they form, with the railway owners, the "leading class" of the United States. He says:

"Doubtless the United States is the land in the world of complete equality; but there, even more than elsewhere, men are classed according to their value. As no one is judged by his family antecedents and the fame of his ancestors, no one may pretend to superior rank without giving proof of superior personal aptitude. The leading class is not a close corporation, but it exists. It absorbs constantly all the choice elements of the nation and rejects constantly all the others. The leading class is the result of perpetual selection."

This is polite and charming. M. de Roussiers adds another compulsion. He says:

"The American leads the conquest of the West. He opens territories. He is a pioneer. He builds the railways. He prepares the way. The German and the Scandinavian preserve the conquest. They install themselves where the American only passed.



"The man who drives the plough . . . drives his five horses through a vast plain . . . while he contentedly smokes a cigar."

houses, of course. They disappointed him, for he expected to find in them the machine that makes of a hog sausages. He saw that the workmen at Armour's were specialists.

"What a difference exists between them and the least skillful French butchers! Every butcher in France knows all the different phases of the operation, and the Armour workman knows only one of them. He was yesterday a farmer or a merchant. All trades are temporary in America."

"I insist on that point. It is characteristic of American life. Every one there is good enough to do everything. Naturally everything is done coarsely, without care. No one is proud of his trade or jealous of his professional reputation. Every one is proud of doing any sort of work, of knowing how to create for himself independence amid a thousand diverse circumstances."

Perhaps there are skilled butchers at Armour's who do the work of specialists, but M. de Roussiers says that the reason why their dressed beef is not sold abroad is that it is evidently cut by men who are not skilled butchers in the English, German and French point of view. He says: "To our housekeepers, accustomed to well-dressed beef, the work of the Armour's, done by ordinary workmen, is repugnant." This is a precious suggestion to Armour and to other capitalists. Perhaps a

"Not at all. Many subscribers did not know what a historical society was. I told them that it was an educational institution. After I had said 'educational,' I had only to say how much money I wanted. I got it. It is really attractive to live in a town like this, where public spirit is so strong and so effective." He is right. It is impossible to predict where a halt may come to so general a will for intellectual improvement."

M. de Roussiers did not see here Markham's "Man with the Hoe." The poet's work was inspired by a French painter's ideal of him. The man with the hoe that M. de Roussiers saw was in Dakota.

"The plough has two blades. It opens two furrows at once and five horses drag it. The man who directs it is peacefully seated on a cast-iron seat, similar to those that the reapers use in France. The man's body is not bent over his work, as is that of the European laborer. He drives his five horses through a vast plain without any other physical effort than is needed to regulate, with a lever placed at his right hand, the depth of the furrows, while he contentedly smokes a cigar. He needs neither apprenticeship nor habit of farm labor. Similar to every other labor really American, it is labor that everybody can do."

M. de Roussiers says that the Americans are

found permanent homes and attach themselves irrevocably to their second fatherland. In twenty years they are all Americans."

M. de Roussiers observes that the West is essentially rural, but not rural in the European manner. "He is not a peasant, the Western farmer. He buys his meat, his flour, his flannel shirt and his rocking chair. He does not eat the wheat that he has grown; he does not wear the wool of his sheep; he does not make himself his cane-seat chair. To build his house the farmer of the Mississippi Valley buys at the lumber yard planks and beams cut and fashioned leagues away from him, for his land has no trees."

"The peasant takes the stones of a neighboring field and cuts down the oaks around him. To warm himself the farmer of the Mississippi Valley buys the coal of a far-off mine and burns it in a cast-iron stove made in a Pennsylvania foundry. The peasant throws into the stone hearth the branches that he has cut. To cultivate the land the American farmer buys machines from great manufacturers; the peasant manufactures his tools with the aid of the village blacksmith and regrets the few cents that he has to pay for the job." M. de Roussiers is a trustworthy observer.

HENRI FENE DU BOIS.

The Most Beautiful Woman.

Editor of the New York Journal: Permit me to say a few words in regard to your various articles on "Who is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World?"

I, as an artist, can honestly say that no one can say that Miss So-and-So is the most beautiful woman in the world, no more than one can say that or that picture is the most beautiful picture, as a beautiful woman is like a fine composition, and all great masters from different countries paint fine compositions. Each in his own way, same as each country, has his own idea of beauty. The French have decided that Mile. Jeanne D'Orsay is their beauty or ideal, but would Japan or America think the same? No doubt they would acknowledge that Mile. D'Orsay is beautiful, but it is not their style of beauty. Take a fine composition by a Japanese artist and you have Botticelli; both are beautiful, and yet how different. After all, beauty is only a matter of taste. Take a person that is gross; everything that is gross would appeal to him as the beautiful, while to one of an artistic temperament only the beautiful would appeal to him. So we can say, the higher the standard of the person the higher his ideal.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

When the Tax-Dodgers Will Pay.

[Toledo News.] Rich tax-dodgers will pay their taxes when they are compelled to do so, and not one moment before. There will be no tax-dodging when we have a system of taxation that is rational and just and which no one can dodge.